FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1845. [NO. 1455.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY.

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the new Brick Store, (on the North side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son,) an entirely

New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of blue, wool-dyed black, and invisible green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Merino ditto; Summer Cloths; Drap-de-te; Gambroons; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Brown Linens and Drillings; Irish Linen; a large and handsome assortment of Prints; Printed Muslins and Lawns; Balzorines; Lupinas; Victorias; black and figured Silks; Bishop Lawns; Jaconet, Swiss, Plaid, and Book Muslins; Fancy Silk Shawls and Points; Silk and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Hose; Gymps and Gymp Cords; Cords and Tassels; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Bed Ticks; Stocks and Cravats; Linen Bosoms and Collars.

Also, a good assortment of Fur, Wool, and Palm Leaf HATS; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Shoes, Buttons and Combs, &c.

These Goods were selected with great care by the Subscriber, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the Stock.

HENRY LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1845. 54-8w

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia in part, the following

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

Cambrics, Muslins, plaid Silks, Lawns, Irish and Bro. Linens, Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown Hose and ½ Hose, purple, black and fancy colored Victoria Prints, Gambroons, Nankins, Marseilles, Silk, and black Satin Vestings, fine, plain, and fig'd Silk Cravats, Suspenders, superior Needles and Pins, black, blue, green, and invisible green Cloths, plain and fancy seasonable Cassimeres, fashionable Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, some very fine.

50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira and Java,
8 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars.
10 do. Molasses,
300 sacks Salt,
5 tons Swedes Iron, &c. &c.

Together with HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CROCKERY; with fine LIQUORS and WINES, of every description.

We are confident that the qualities of the Goods will please, and are determined that the prices shall be satisfactory to those who call.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 15, 1845. 51tf

FOR SALE.

3 GOOD MULES. Inquire of JAMES S. GRANT.

1st door East of Mr. Hale's Bookstore.

April 16, 1845. 51-tf

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, April 8, 1845.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 5th day of May, proximo.

54-3w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, April 8, 1845.

THIS Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending the 30th inst., and the same will be payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday the 5th day of May.

54-3w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lawrenceville, N. C., on the 1st of April 1845,—which will be sent to the General Post Office Department, if not taken out in three months from this time:—

John L. Christian, (2,) John H. Montgomery, Jno. Simmons, John Morris, James Yarbrough, William Ferrell, Moses Gibson, (2,) Beauford T. Watt, Jas. L. Gaines, Calvin W. Wooly, Register of Montgomery County, Lenard Hudson, Lewis Cariker, William Coggan, Sally Simmons, Elizabeth Bell, James McRae.

54] THOS. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

To Southern Physicians.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson's PRACTICE, a new work, by the distinguished Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston. 2 vols. Price $6.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

April 14.

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will commence on the 1st of March. The Scholastic year, as heretofore announced, consists of nine months, from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, being two Sessions of 4½ months each. The next *Quarter*, however, will extend to the 15th May—and after that time Pupils may be entered for any portion of the remaining *Quarter*, as may be convenient.

February 25, 1845. 47-tf

D. McLAURIN

HAVING associated with him his brother, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of D. & W. McLAURIN.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.
WILLIAM McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1845. 50tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Riles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore, for sale at a reduced price.

LAFAYETTE LIVERY STABLES.





THOMAS J. MIMS,

Agent of the Lafayette Livery Stables,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has a supply of excellent Saddle and Harness Horses to HIRE; also two Sulkeys, one Buggy, and will in a few days have two more splendid Buggies to hire, on the following terms:—

For Horse, per day,	$1 00
Buggy, " "	75
Sulkey, " "	50
Horse and Buggy, (or Sulkey,)	1 50

Horses will be boarded on the following terms:—

Board, per day,	$0 50
" " week,	3 00
" " month,	10 00
" " year,	125 00

A two horse Carriage kept for the accommodation of those who may want passage to any place off of the regular Stage lines.

The Subscriber's experience in the above business, together with his complete stock of Horses and Vehicles, will enable him to give full satisfaction to al. his patrons.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances will be attended to, if left at the Lafayette Hotel.

T. J. MIMS, *Ag't.*

April 8, 1845. 53tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1845:—

A—G. Atkens, Milly Adkins, Dempsy Averitt.

B—William A. Banks, E. W. Bacon, J. W. Baker, Wm. Burnes, David O. Brown, Robert Bedsole, Holdway Bennett.

C—Barbara Campbell, Isabella Caurna, John A. Cameron, John Canan.

D—Jonathan Deal, Thomas Dun.

G—James Grimsley, Edmund Gilmer, John Graham.

H—Curtis Holland, Cilla Haws, Michael G. Hart, J. C. Holley.

J—D. D. Jones, Milley Johnson, John Johnson, Cyrus P. Johnson, Mary Jones.

K—Thos. S. Kirkman, Rob. H. Kershaw, Ezekiel King, Miss Barbara A. King.

L—Wm. Lumsden, James Lamb.

Mc—David G. McDuffie, John McMullen, Neill McQueen, John McLaurin, Wm. McDearmid, Malcom McAlpin, Archibald McLean, A. McNair.

M—Col. A. Murchison, Reuben Morgan, Daniel Mason.

P—Margeret Perry, George W. Powers, Cameron Price.

R.—Patsy Roberts.

S.—Henry Shepard, Hiram Smith, Caroline Simmons, Sam'l Shaw, W. D. Smith, A. E. Smith.

T—Newsum Terry, Matthew Taylor.

W—Robert Wilson, J. R. Worster, M. D., Bryant Wright, Penelope Ward, Willie Warrick, Neal Wilkinson.

[53-3w] JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Erasmus Love, *vs.* Richmond Love, Executor of William Love, dec'd; Walter F. Leak and Mary his wife; William L. Cole, and Ann Jennings.

ORIGINAL BILL.

THIS cause having been transmitted to the Supreme Court, by consent of parties, for trial, and the said Court having ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the parties, at such time as the Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County shall appoint, shall have all the Slaves which may be in their possession or under their control, of the original stock or the issue of such original stock, as was bequeathed by William Love, Sen., dec'd, to his widow for life, &c., (except the Slaves divided in 1811, with their issue,) before the said Clerk and Master, at the Court House in Rockingham, and that the said Clerk and Master do divide the said Slaves, &c., and that the parties shall account before him for the hires and profits of the said Slaves since the death of Mary Love, deceased, by them respectively had and received.

The said parties are hereby notified to have the said Slaves, with their increase, before the said Clerk and Master of Richmond county, for such division and to account for the hires and profits of the same as aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on Monday the 2d day of June next.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

53-6w] JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price. $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT, A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Scratic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are Balzorines, Batriste, French Lawn, printed Muslins and Jaconets, 1548 pieces Calicoes, 192 pieces Irish Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths and Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, black and cl'd Silks, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cambric and Bobinet Lace and Edging, superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Nankins, Kip-skin Slippers, 6-4 to 3-4 bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Boots, Shoes, &c. All of which being purchased for cash by the Package at public and private sale, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 29, 1845. 52-tf

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, and a large assortment of Prints, Balzorines and Silks, very handsome; Bombazines and Alpacas; rich Cameleon Shawls; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Mitts of all qualities; Gentlemen's Satin Scarfs and Cravats; Silk and Marseilles Vesting; Drap-de-ta, Gambroons and Linen; Silk Hose and half Hose; Silk Handkerchiefs; superior Needles and Pins; Bleached and Brown Shirtings; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades; Straw, Florence and Lawn Bonnets; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats; also fashionable Beaver Hats.

Also, 3000 pairs Shoes & Boots,

assorted; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line, too tedious to mention. As the above Goods were purchased at reduced prices, we will sell very low. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine our Goods and prices.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

March 24, 1845. 51-6w

New Fancy Dry Goods.

CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY

W. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, consisting of new and fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as Cobaltines, Organdies, Charlatines, and Barages; black, colored, figured and Satin stripe Balzorines; Paris blue Chine ditto, and a variety of other new styles Also, super blue-black and black Bombazines, Delains and Alpacas; Printed and Lace Stripe Lawns; Muslins and Jaconets, &c.

For Gentlemen—Cassimeres; Drap-d-Ete; Linen Drillings and Gambroons; Vestings; Neck Handkerchiefs, and superfine Satin Scarfs.

Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and colored Gloves, (prime article;) white and black Silk Gloves and Mitts; Linen and Cotton ditto; Ladies' fine plain and hem-stitch Hankerchiefs, (Thread Cambric;) together with Straw Goods of all descriptions; Napolitan, Lace and Hair Bonnets, (latest Spring fashion;) Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers, of the finest kind; fine Baskets; Silk Cravats and Points; and a variety of other Goods not mentioned. Call soon and see, as the above Goods will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. ☞ North East corner of Market Square.

March 31, 1845. 52-6w

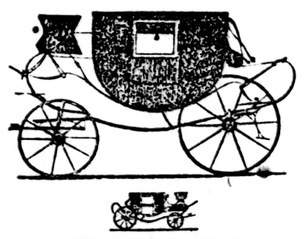
Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats, plain Straw and Florence Bonnets.

JUST received by the late arrival of the Steamer Fayetteville from Wilmington, a fresh supply of the above artices, of the latest style, which will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 18, 1845. 50tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

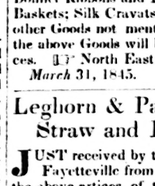
Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

JACKSON JOHNSON



HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,

HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, corner of Adam street and the road, now occupied by James Dodd,—a desirable situation for a Summer or Winter residence. It will be sold on time if desired, for Note at Bank. For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN EVANS.

March 28, 1845. 52-3m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned will give instructions on the PIANO FORTE AND GUITAR, in Fayetteville and vicinity, for three months. He will give the instructions at the residences of Ladies who may honor him with their patronage.

He will learn a Pupil to perform on the Guitar, accompanied by the voice, in the course of a Quarter's instructions.

His price is $15 per Quarter for instructions on either instrument. He can be found, when not engaged, at Mr. Samuel Mims's.

CHARLES PETERSILIE.

April 7, 1845. 53-3w

☞ All kinds of REPAIRS done to Pianos, and no charge made without satisfaction is given.

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 4, 1845. 48tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

BISHOP IVES'S SERMONS.

"THE APOSTLES' DOCTRINE AND FELLOWSHIP," five Sermons preached in this Diocese last Spring, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Books, Music, Quills, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, Alexander's Bible Dictionary; D'Aubigne's Reformation; Pilgrim's Progress, fine copy; Etiquette for Ladies; Ditto for Gentlemen; Becklard's Physiology; cheap Quills; a small lot of new Music; School Books, Blank Books, &c.

Jan'y 14. E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

TO THE UNSATISFIED.

BY MISS HARRIET WINSLOW, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

Why thus longing, thus forever sighing,
For the far off, unattained and dim;
While the beautiful, all round thee tying,
Offers up its low, perpetual hymn?

Would'st thou listen to its gentle teaching,
All thy restless yearnings it would still;
Leaf and flower and laden bee are preaching,
Thine own sphere, though humble, first to fill.

Poor indeed thou must be, if around thee,
Thou no ray of light and joy canst throw;
If no silken cord of love hath bound thee
To some little world through weal and woe,—

If no dear eyes thy fond love can brighten—
No fond voices answer to thine own;
If no brothers' sorrow thou canst lighten,
By daily sympathy and gentle tone.

Not by deeds that win the crowd's applauses,
Not by words, that give thee world-renown,
Not by martyrdom, or vaunted crosses,
Canst thou win and wear the immortal crown.

Daily struggling, though unloved and lonely,
Every day a rich reward will give;
Thou wilt find, by hearty striving only,
And truly loving, thou canst truly live.

Dost thou revel in the rosy morning,
When all nature hails the lord of light,
And his smile the mountain tops adorning,
Robes you fragrant fields in radiance bright?

Other hands may grasp the field and forest,
Proud proprietors in pomp may shine—
But with fervent love if thou adorest,
Thou art wealthier—all the world is thine!

Yet if through earth's wide domains thou rovest,
Sighing that they are not thine alone,
Not those fair fields, but thyself thou lovest,
And their beauty and thy worth are gone.

Nature wears the colors of the spirit,
Sweetly to her worshipper she sings;
All the glow, the grace she doth inherit,
Round her trusting child she fondly flings.

Among the various means of attaining sudden wealth in this country, the discovery of a popular "*patent*" medicine has often proved singularly successful. A letter from New York, published in the Charleston Courier, cites various examples in point:

"Brandreth, with his pills, has risen from a poor man to be a man of extensive fortune. He has now at Sing Sing a three-story factory for grinding his medicines. Aloes are carted into it by the ton, and whole cargoes of the pills are despatched to every part of the Union, and down every body's throat. He has expended *thirty-five thousand dollars* in a single year for advertising. Comstock began with nothing, but, by crowding his patent medicines, has been able to purchase one of the first houses in Union Place, and gives magnificent soirees, suppers, &c. Moffat, adding bitters to pills, has run up a handsome fortune of nearly $300,000. Sherman, taking the lozenge line, has emerged from his little shop in Nassau street into a buyer of lots and houses by the wholesale. I need not mention Swaim, of Philadelphia, who, by pouring his panacea into people's stomachs, can afford to buy a single pearl head-band for his daughter worth $20,000, to prove that we are a pill-eating and bitter-drinking people. Your literary man will starve in his garret, while your pill-maker will emerge from his garret into a palace."

A new Chapter on the Meaning of Flowers.—The morning of the last 4th of July witnessed a scene full of instruction. The female convicts of a New York Penitentiary were assembled. Their emotions testified that the matron spoke not in vain. The well of their feelings had been opened; the waters, long restrained, gushed out. And what said the merciful matron? What could she have said to roll the stone from the well's mouth? Her words were only a preface—a preface to a letter of the Superintendent.—And now she reads. Hear how they sob! Like children weeping to their mother! Ah, human nature, however depraved, retains always a mite of its Maker. And what said the superintendent? He pitied the condition of the poor wretched women—that they could not partake in the joyous festivity. He sent them each a bouquet of flowers, to remind them of the days of their innocency. *And this caused the tears to flow* from the eyes of the unhappy convicts. "Come," said the matron, "take courage; you may gather them yet in the gardens." She was answered by sobs of contrition. Heaven bless the good superintendent.

New York Mirror.

DADDY BIGGS' SCRAPE AT COCKERELL'S BEND.

BY THE "CHICKEN-MAN;"

The Author of "Simon Suggs," "Taking the Census in Alabama," etc.

Cockerell's Bend is a well known rendezvous for the hunter and fisher of the Tallapoosa; and a beautiful place it is. The upper end of the curb is lake-like in its stillness, and is very deep; while a half mile below, the river spreads itself to double its usual width, and brawls among rocks and islets fringed with the tall river grass. The part above is resorted to by those who fish with the rod, and that below by seiners.—Opposite the deep water, the hills come towering down to within twenty yards of the river, the narrow intervening strip being lowland, covered with a tremendous growth of gum, poplar and white oak. Late in the afternoon of a warm May-day, this part of the Bend is a most delightful spot.—The little mountains on the South and West exclude the sun glare completely; and the mere comfort-seeker may lay himself flat in the bottom of the old Indian canoe he finds moored there by a grape vine, and float and look at the clouds and dream—as I have often done—with no living thing in sight to disturb his meditations, except the musk-rat on the end of the old projecting log, and the matronly summer duck with her brood of tiny ducklings swimming close huddled, in the shade of the huge water-oak, whose overhanging limbs are covered with a close network of muscadine vines—whereof, (of the vines I mean,) I have a story of my friend, Captain Suggs, which will be related at the proper time. Take care, ye little downy rascals!—especially you, little fellow, with half an egg-shell stuck to your back!—true, there are not many or large trout in the Tallapoosa, but there are *some;* and occasionally one is found of mouth sufficient to engorge a young duck!—and almost always in a cool quiet shade just like——hist! snap!—there you go, precisely as I told you! Now, old lady, quit that fussing and fluttering, and take the "young 'uns" out of the way of that *other one* that isn't fat off! Trituration in a trout's maw *must* be unpleasant, one would think!

It chanced once, that the writer encamped for a day or two on the narrow strip spoken of, with a company of the unsophisticated dwellers of the rough lands in that region, of whom the principal personage was "Daddy Elias Biggs," sometimes called "Daddy 'Lias." but more commonly "*Daddy Biggs.*" We were on a fishing expedition, and at night hung a short line or two from the branches of the trees which overhung the water for "cat." One night, as we had just done this and were gathered around the fire, a gallon jug passing from hand to hand, "Daddy Biggs"—who was a short squab man, rosy cheeked, bald and "inclined to three-score"—remarked, as he extended his hand towards a long, gaunt fellow, with a very long nose, and a very long black beard—

'Boys, ain't you never fleam what a terrible scrape I had here, at this very spot, last year! Billy Teal, let me have a suck at that yeathen-war, and I'll tell you all about it.'

The old man took a 'suck,' smacked his lips and began his relation:

'You all 'member the time, boys, when them Chatohospa fellows come here a fishin'? Darn 'em, I wish they could fish about home, without goin' twenty miles to interrupt other people's range—well, they 'camped right here, and *right here* THEY SEED THE DEVIL!'

'Seed the devil!' exclaimed Billy Teal.

"*Did* they, in right down airnes, now?" asked Jim Waters, looking around at the dark woods, and insinuating himself between Abe Ludlow and the fire in evident fright.

"They seed the Devil," repeated Daddy Biggs, with emphasis—"and ketched him too!" he added; "but they could'nt hold him."

"Good Gracious!" said Jim Waters, looking around again—"do you think he stays about here?"—and Jim got nearer to the fire.

"He stays about here *some,*" replied Daddy Biggs. But Jim, son, get out from the fire!—you'll set your over-hauls afire!—and get me the sperrets. I'll buss the jug again, and tell you all about it."

Bill Teal had deposited the jug behind a log, some ten feet off; but Jim Waters was not the lad to back out, if the Devil *was* about: so he made two desperate strides and grabbed the "yeathenwar," and then made two more which brought him, head first, jug and all, into the fire. Chuncks and sparks flew every where, as he ploughed through!

"He's got you, Jim!" shouted Abe.

"Pull the boy out!" exclaimed Bill and myself, in a breath, "or he'll burn up!"

"Some on ye save the——jug!" screamed Daddy Biggs, who was standing horror-stricken at the idea of being left without liquor, in the woods.

In a minute both Jim and the jug were rescued; the former with burnt face and hands, and singed hair—the latter entirely uninjured.

"Well, well,' chuckled Daddy Biggs, "we come outen *that* fust-rate—the jug ain't hurt, nor no liquor spilt. But Jim, I'm raaly stonished at *you!*—pitchin' in the fire that way, and you a-knowin' that was every drop o' sperrets we had!"

"Oh, but Daddy 'Lias," interposed Dick McCoy, "you must look over that—*he seed the Devil!*"

"Well, well, that 'minds me I was gwine to tell you all about that monstrous scrape I had wi' them Chatohospa fellows, last summer; so I'll squeeze the jug one time more, and tell you all about it."

Throwing his head into an admirable position for taking a view of things heavenly, Daddy Biggs inserted the mouth of the jug in his own mouth, when for a short space there was a sound which might be spelled "*luggle—uggle—luggle—lul-uggle;*" and then Daddy Biggs set the jug down by him, and began his story once more.

"Well, boys, they was camped right here and had sot out their hooks for cat [fish.] jist as we've done to-night. Right thar, this side o' whar Bill's line hengs, some on 'em had tied a most a devil of a hook, from that big limb as goes straight out thar. He must a' had a kunnoo to fasten it whar he did, else cooned it on the top 'o the limb. Well, it's allers swimmin' under that limb, but thar's a big rock in the shape of a sugar-loaf, comes up in six inches o' the top. Right round *that* was whar I'd ketcht the monstrousest, most oudaciousest Appeloosas cat, the week before, that ever come outen the Tallapoosy, and they'd hearn of it, and the fellow with the big hook was a fishin' for hit's mate. Darn it, boys, it makes me mad to think how them Chatohospa fellows and the town folks do 'trude on we roover people—and when I'm aggrawated I allers drinks, so here goes agin."

Daddy Biggs threw back his head again—again put the jug's mouth in his own—and again produced the sound of "guggle-uggle-lu-uggle!" and then resumed:

"This big-hook fellow I was telling about, his name were Jess Cole, which lives in the Bottom, thar whar Chatohospa falls into the Hoota Locko; and ant got more'n half sense at that."

"That's the fellow used to strike for Vince Kirkland in the blacksmith's shop, at Dodd's, afore Vince died—aint it?" asked Bill Teel.

'That's him,' said Daddy Biggs, 'and that's how I come to know him; for I seed him thar once, tho' I can't say he knowed me. Well, he waked up in the night, and heard a most awful sloshin' at the eend of his line, and he says, 'Rise, boys!—I've got him!—Darn my skin, ef I hain't. And sure enough, there was somethin' a flouncin' and sloshin' and makin' a devil of a combobberation at the eend of the line. Jess he sprung up and got a long stick with a hook at one eend, and retched out and cotcht the line and tried to pull it in; but the thing on the hook gave a flirt, and the stick bein' a leetle too short, which made him stoop forard, in *he* fell! He scuffled out tho' tollable quick, and ses he, 'Boys, he's a whaler!—cuss my eternal buttons, if he ain't the rise of sixty pounds! 'Old Biggs may go to grass *now*, with his *forty pound* cats; he can't shine no way! When I heerd that boys, I——

"When *you* heerd it?" exclaimed all.

"Yes, *me!*" said Biggs, laughingly; 'didn't I tell you that before? Well, I oughter done it, but forgot it! Darn it, we'll take a drink on that, any way!' and so he did.

'So, 'twas *you* instid o' the devil, he cotched,' observed Jim Waters, apparently much relieved by the disclosure.

'Jist so; and the way it was, I seed the rascals as they were comin' here, and knowed what they were arter. So, when night comes, I slips down the roover bank mighty easy and nice, twell I could see the camp fire. But thar was a dog along, and I was afraid to ventur up that way. See, I was arter stealin' thar fish they'd cotched thro' the day, which I knowed in reason they'd have a string on 'em in the water, at the kunnoo landin', to keep fresh. Well, seeing of the dog, I 'cluded I'd tack the inimy by water instid o' land. So with that, I took the roover about thirty yards above here, and, sure enough, finds the string of fish jist whar I know'd they'd be; and then I starts to swim down the roover a little ways and get out below, and go to Jerry White's, and tell him the joke. Boys, ain't you all gittin' mighty dry? I am.'

And Daddy Biggs drank again.

'Well, boys, jist as I got whar that drated hook was, not thinkin' of nuthin' but the fun, the cussed thing ketched in one thigh of my over-hauls, and brought me up short. I tried the cussedest ever a feller did, to get loose, and couldn't. I had no knife, and thar I flew round, and pulled first forard and then backards, and reared and pitched and made the water bile. Fact, boys, I was hitched to a swingin' limb and no mistake. Once or twice I got on top o' the sugar-loaf rock, and *je-e-est* about the time I'd go to untie the drated rope of a line, the blasted rock was so slippery, *off I'd slaunch!* Fact, boys, and it aggrawated me; it aggrawated me *smartly*—so it did! Ef I'd a' had liquor then, I'd a took some, I was so cussed mad. Well, in this time, that long-legged cuss, Jess Cole, wakes up, as I tell'd you, and hollers out in the way I norated. Boys, what do you all say to another drink? It *makes* me so cussed mad every time I think 'bout it!'

Once more, Daddy Biggs gazed at the stars.

'Soon as Jess said that about *cat* bein' bigger'n *mine*, I said in my mind, 'I'll whip *you* certin'!' Well, they all kept a most confounded hollerin,' and every now and then, some on 'em would throw a long log o' wood as they had cut for fire, as nigh at me as they could guess, *to stunt the cat*, you see; but the branches of the tree favored me mightily in keepin 'em off—tho' they'd strike pretty close by me 'casionally, cajunk! strikin' eend foremost, you see. So *they* kept up a right smart throwin' of logs, and *me* a right peart dodgin', for some time; and I tell you, it took real nice judgment to keep the infernal hook outen my meat; it grained the skin several times, as 'twas. At last, Jess he climbs into the tree and gits on the limb right over me, and ses he, 'Boys, I b'lieve hits a mud turkle; for I see somethin' like the form o' one right under me.' Thinks I, *you'll* find it one o' the *snappin'* sort, I judge. Then another one ses, 'That's a way to try that, Jess, ef you see him;' and he hands Jess a gig. 'Now,' ses he, '*gig him!*'

"Gig THE DEVIL!" ses I, for I was pestered!

"Great gracious!" squalled Jess, 'hit's the Devil!' and down he tumbled right a top o' me! I thought I was busted open from one eend to 'tother! Sure enough tho', I warnt, but only busted loose from the line. Both on us put for the bank quick, but on account of my gittin' holt of the gig, which ruther bothered me, Jess got ashore fust. I was *right arter him* tho'. I tell you, *with the gig!* When I clum up the bank, I found the rest was all kleen gone, and thar lay Jess, which had stumped his toe agin' somethin', *right flat of his face*, atoanin' dreadful!

"Oh, I've got you now, Jess," ses I.

"Please Devil!" ses Jess.

"Must take you along wi' me," ses I, in about the most onyeathly voice you ever heerd.

"The *hogs* I took warn't *marked*," ses Jess, a shiverin' all over.

"They warn't *yourn*," ses I.

"I'll never do so no more," ses Jess, shiverin' wuss and wuss, "ef you'll let me off this time."

"Can't do if, Jess! warnt you down in Tophet, *to strike for Vince Kirkland.* I've got *him* thar, a-black-smithin' of it. He does all my odd jobs, like pinetin' of my tail and sich like! Can't let you off—*I've come a purpose for you!*"

"I seed the poor devil shudder when I called Vince's name, but he didn't say no more, so I jobs the gig thro' the hind part of his overhauls and starts down to the kunnoo landin' with him, in a peart trot. The way he scratched up the dirt as he travelled backards on his all-fours, was a perfect sight! But jist as I struck the roover, he got a holt of a grub, and the gig tore out, *and he started 'tother way!* I never seed runnin' twell *then*—'taint no use to try to tell you how fast he *did* run; I couldn't do it in a week. A "scared wolf" warn't nothin' to him. He run faster'n six scared wolves and a yearlin' deer. Soon as he got a start I made for a log whar I seed their guns, and behind that I finds the big powder gourd they all kept their powder in, that they warn't a-usin.' Thinks I, ef you aint all *kleen* gone, I'll finish the job for you; so I pitched the gourd—it hilt fully a gallon—smack into the fire, and then jumped in the roover myself. I hadn't more'n got properly in before it blowed up. Sich a blaze I never seed before. The n'ise was some itself, but the blaze covered all creation, and retched higher than the trees. It spread out to the logs whar the guns was, and fired them off: Pop! pop! pop! No wonder them Chatophospa fellows never come back! Satan, hisself, couldn' a done it no better, ef he had been thar, in the way of racket and n'ise!

Daddy Biggs now took a long breath, and a longer drink.

"Boys," he continued, "I got them fellers' fish and a two-gallon jug o' sperrets, and I throwed their guns in the roover, besides given' 'em the all-gortiest scare they ever had; and they aint been back sence, which I hope they never will, for its ondacious the way the roover folks is 'posed upon. And now, boy's, that's my 'scrape;' so less take another drink, look at the hooks, and then lay down!"

The Cincinnati Atlas says that there is a circular lake about thirty miles from Kingston, Canada, situated on the top of a hill 350 feet high, and entirely without an *inlet*, though a small stream runs from it down one side of the hill. Prof. Lyell, who visited it while in this country, regarded it as one of the greatest curiosities he had ever seen.—He supposed it to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano, and receive its waters through hidden syphons from a greater distance; but did not coincide with the popular belief in the neighborhood, that the fountain head was Lake Erie, although it is supposed that they occupy the same level.

A shopkeeper, the other day, stuck upon his door the following laconic advertisement:—"A boy wanted?" On going to his shop the next morning he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label—"Here he is."

FROM THE PITTSBURG (PENN.) POST OF APRIL 11.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION!

TWENTY SQUARES OF THE CITY IN RUINS!—FROM 1000 TO 1200 HOUSES DESTROYED!!—LOSS ESTIMATED AT TEN MILLIONS!!!

It is our painful duty to record one of the most terrible fires that ever devastated any city on this continent—a great portion of our busy and populous town is in ruins.—More houses have been destroyed by this single and horrible conflagration, than have been consumed by all the fires that have ever occurred in the city before.

Those acquainted with the plan of Pittsburg will realize the extent of the terrible calamity we have suffered, when we state that nearly all that part of the city extending from Ferry st. up to the Monongahela river to the city line, and thence to the head of the entire suburb called "Pipetown" (Kensington) has been destroyed.

The fire reached up Market street as far as the south side of Third street, and up Wood st. as far as the south side of Diamond alley. The boundaries of the burnt district may thus be described: From Water street up Ferry to Third street, (the 3d Presbyterian Church was saved,) up Third to Wood; up Wood to Diamond alley, both sides; up Diamond alley to Smithfield street, and thence down Smithfield st. to Fourth street (both sides,) up Fourth to Ross st., and thence to the head of Pipetown—including, as we have estimated above, about 20 squares, and comprising from 10 to 1200 houses—many of the warehouses containing goods of immense value—they were grocery, dry goods and commission houses, and their spring stocks had been just laid in.

The fire originated in a frame building over an ice house, belonging to Wm. Diehl, near the corner of Second and Ferry sts. The wind was blowing stiffly from the northwest, though it frequently veered to other points, and owing to its variations, the fire extended up Wood street further than it otherwise could have done. It was first discovered about 12 o'clock, and was not materially checked till 5 in the afternoon—even while we write, (at 9 o'clock P. M.) the engines are playing vigorously in Wood street.

We can give no adequate idea of the distress which pervades our stricken community. The progress of the flames was so fearfully rapid that many persons had not time to remove their goods—others, again, had got their property into the street, when the flames seized it there, before it could be removed to a place of safety. Others, still, would not believe the devouring element could reach their dwellings, and did not think of removing until it was too late to save their furniture. And we saw many people who escaped with nothing but the apparel they had upon their persons. At dark, you might see, in every direction, families sitting without shelter, guarding such portions of their household furniture as they were able to save from the flames, and not knowing where they would lay their heads, or procure a morsel of food. Of course the kindness of their more fortunate fellow citizens did much to alleviate their sufferings, and we believe all were provided for as well as the melancholy nature of affairs would allow.

The councils met in the afternoon, and attempted to devise some means to stay the conflagration. It was proposed to blow up houses that seemed in the way of the flames; the deliberations, however, were ineffectual in results, and we believe but one or two buildings were blown up. It seems to us, indeed, that there could scarcely have been time to accomplish anything in the way of destroying houses, so terribly rapid was the progress of the flames.

There is abundant reason for thankfulness that so few lives were lost. There are many rumors of men being killed, and burnt and wounded—but they are not authenticated. One woman is certainly burned, and we saw a poor old man, tottering along with the help of two friends, his face badly burned. The loss of life, however, cannot be learned in the awful confusion which prevails.

We know not how to express our sense of the lively gratitude to which the firemen are entitled from our afflicted and ruined citizens as well as those they have saved—nothing in the shape of reward can compensate them for the incessant toil they had to undergo—and for the unyielding, heroic firmness which they manifested under the appalling terrors which surrounded them on every side. If they had had a sufficiency of water during the whole time, they could have saved much more property—as it was, they prevented the destruction of an incalculable amount.

The following are the principal public buildings, manufactories and offices that were destroyed:

Globe Cotton Factory, corner of 2d and Ferry.

Fire Navigation Insurance Office, Market between 2d and 3d.

Firemen's Insurance Office, corner Market and 3d.

Penn. Insurance Office, corner Market and 3d.

Bank of Pittsburg, 4th between Market and Wood.

Office of Daily Chronicle, do.

Job Printing Office of J. B. Butler, 3d between Market and Wood sts.

Merchants' Hotel, corner of 3d and Wood sts.

A. Kramer's Exchange Office, do.

Jones & Sibbet's Exchange Office, corner of 4th and Wood sts.

Wm. A. Hill's Exchange Office, between 4th and Diamond alley.

R. & R. H. Patterson's Eagle and Bazaar Livery Stable, Diamond alley and 4th st.

Associate Reformed Church, 4th near Grant.

Baptist Church, Grant st.

Blakewell's extensive Glass Works, Water, above Grant.

The Monongahela House destroyed, with all the furniture.

Monongahela Bridge entirely destroyed. It is rumored that several lives were lost on the bridge.

The Dallas Iron Works in Pipetown, entirely destroyed.

The loss sustained in the destruction of the above buildings is immense, but it is small when compared with the destruction of merchandise in the warehouses on Water, Wood, 1st and 2d streets. The merchants found it impossible to attempt to save any thing; whole blocks were destroyed in a few minutes, and the most they could do was to make an effort to save their books and but few of them succeeded even in that.

It will be many years before our city can recover from the effects of this dreadful calamity; it has cast a blight over the commercial and manufacturing enterprise of hundreds of our most worthy citizens, and in an hour has swept from them all the profits of years of toil and industry. To their fellow citizens who have been fortunate enough to escape this wide spread destruction, they must look for aid to "commence the world anew," and we are confident they will not look in vain.

We write in the hurry, confusion, and excitement of the terrible time, and under the physical weariness caused by laboring to save the furniture of the house of one of the editors, which was burned to the ground—therefore, we may omit much, that we sought to notice—but we have endeavored to give as full an account of the calamity as we could.

From the Pittsburg Morning Post of the 12th.

We have just returned from an hour's walk among the ruins of the disastrous conflagration. Frightful as was the progress of the flames, and terrible as the havoc seemed, while it was going on, no one can realize the losses and privations our citizens have sustained, until he walks through the forest of naked chimneys, which mark the path of the destroying element. Of the 1200 houses which were estimated as the number lost, about 700 were dwellings, and we suppose at least 1000 persons have been thrown out of house and home. Fortunately, the weather, though somewhat cool, has been dry, and thus the removal of property was less difficult, and the sufferings of those who had to remain exposed to the air, less severe than they would otherwise have been.

The whole length of the burnt district is about *one mile*—the average breadth, about *one hundred and sixty yards*—making an area of about *sixty acres*.

We mentioned that one woman, Mrs. Brooks, was burned in her house in Third street. We have heard of no other loss of life, though fears are entertained for Samuel Kingston, Esq., and Mr. John Johnston, of Alleghany city, who have not been seen by their friends since the fire. Their relatives had heard nothing of them up to last evening. It is most surprising that so few persons should have been killed or injured when we recall the swift progress of the flames, and the terrible confusion which was caused by the efforts of the people to save their property—carts, cars, drays, wagons, in short, every sort of vehicle was put in requisition, and was driven through the streets at fearful speed. Before our office, the vehicles were often jammed together in a way which seemed to render certain losses of life and limb—yet no accident occurred.

Yesterday the vaults of the Bank of Pittsburg were opened, and the books, papers and money were found almost uninjured. The Iron Safes of Mr. A. Kramer and Sibbet & Jones, Brokers, were also opened, and all their contents were well preserved.

Already are men busy at work in recovering from the ruins, iron and other articles worth digging out; and we saw many busy with hatchets cutting the plaster from the fallen bricks, preparatory to re-building! Such indomitable energy is worthy of all admiration; it is a prominent trait in the character of our citizens, and gives cheering evidence that we shall soon regain out prosperity, in spite of the terrible calamity we have endured.

It is impossible to calculate the loss. Merchants, Mechanics, Workingmen—all, all have been ruined. Nor do we believe that the Insurance offices will ever be able to pay one hundredth part of the property insured by them. Ruin—ruin stares hundreds of families in the face, that yesterday morning rose from their beds with plenty of this world's goods, and they have now no place to lay their heads, or bread for themselves and children. May God protect and help them.

All the insurance offices are broken up—they will not be able to pay two per cent. Only about 15000 dollars were taken in Insurance companies in other cities.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Lewis Sanders, to be Navy Agent for the State of Kentucky, vice James Hamilton, removed.

Daniel Pierce, to be Naval Storekeeper at Portsmouth, N. H., vice Chas. W. Cutter, resigned.

J. F. H. Claiborne, to be Live Oak Agent for Louisiana, vice A. G. Southall, removed.

Constitution.

There has been no official annunciation, for some days past, of removals from office or new appointments by the Executive.—Judging from notices in distant papers, however, the "reform" is still going on—the guillotine is still at work. Among the removals which is reported is that of Hon. N. P. Tallmadge from the office of Governor of Wisconsin, to be succeeded by Gen. Henry Dodge, late Delegate in Congress from that Territory, and heretofore its Governor.

National Intelligencer.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1845.

Some excellent anecdotes are going the rounds here which redound greatly to the credit of President Polk. Let us repeat one, verily a poser.

Mr. Hellebore—Good morning, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary—Good morning, be seated.

Mr. H.—Have you examined the charges preferred by me against Mr. Brown of the Auditor's office?

Secretary—What were they, Sir?

Mr. H.—I charged him with neglect of duty—neglect of his family—refusing to pay his debts—dealing largely in lottery tickets—consequently unworthy of his situation.

Secretary—Yes, Sir, I had them examined into, and have directed the dismissal of the delinquent.

Mr. H.—Thank you, Sir—(the Secretary returned it with a nod.) When, Sir, shall I enter upon the duties?

Secretary—O, Sir, the office is filled.

Mr. H.—Why, Sir, did not I collect and prefer the charges?

Secretary—Yes: but there is a rule that positively debarred your claim to the vacancy.

Mr. H.—What is that, Sir?

Secretary—It is, that no one interested in the case and preferring charges can be appointed in place of the person dismissed in consequence of such charges.

It is needless to say that Mr. H. looked blue, and after being bowed out by the Secretary, he cut straight for headquarters, (muttering, it was not so when Tyler was President, for he used to promise reward to those who would prefer charges,) where he met the *unterrified*, and after reporting what had transpired, to his attentive listeners, it was like the bursting of a bomb in their midst. They rushed out of their hole with as much precipitancy as did the servants in "High Life Below Stairs."

Trouble in the Wigwam.—The Loco Focos of this County attempted to hold another meeting on Saturday last, to settle the knotty question—"Who shall represent us in Congress?" But from some cause or other, the attendance was very thin, notwithstanding the County was flooded with flaming handbills, and the meeting was fixed for Saturday, when there is always a large number of persons from country in town, than on any other day. But so it was, the meeting just numbered 49 persons all told!

A string of Resolutions was introduced, one of which pledged the Delegates from this County to the District Convention, to the support of James B. Shepard, Esq.—This Resolution gave rise to a heated discussion, but was finally passed by a vote of 26 to 23. Some one said, the vote was not fairly taken, and insisted upon another count, which was had with a similar result. The opponents of Mr. Shepard, however, died hard. The two-thirds rule, which has served the party before at a pinch, was now suggested as the most proper rule to be governed by, but no attention was paid to the hint, and the meeting adjourned. So that the Delegates were instructed, notwithstanding the declaration of some of the leaders that Mr. Shepard "would not do at all," to vote for that gentleman in Convention as the nominee.—*Raleigh Register.*

An Abolitionist in the Cabinet!—Mr. Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy is an Abolitionist. We find the following in the Georgia Journal of April 8th.

"The Hon. George Bancroft, said in a political address published in 1843—"We may demand the instant abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and should assist free labor to recover its right in the capital of the country."

Wonder what our venerable neighbor would have said if Mr. Clay had placed him there?

A mischievous story has been set afloat in the newspapers, which is so good that the victim of it himself cannot but laugh when he sees it. It is said that Ex-Mayor *Morris*, of Washington city, has made so many calls at the White House of late that the President has given him the soubriquet of *Morris Multicaulis*. Punch could not have said any thing better.

The receipts from the New York Custom House from January 1st to April 1st, the present year, are less by $1,273,390 than they were during the same period of time in 1844.

We have heard no reason assigned or conjectured for the removal of Dr. De Rosset, Sen., from the post of Health officer, by the Commissioners of Navigation for the Port of Wilmington, which we mentioned last week, except that he is a Whig. This is a small business indeed, a pretty hard strain on the proscriptive. The office is worth probably one hundred dollars per annum, taking one year with another. Dr. De Rosset has performed the duties of it for nearly thirty years, and no one will say that he has not performed them faithfully and skilfully. Contrast the course of the present Board with that of the preceding one, a majority of those constituting that, being Whigs. They appointed a Locofoco, Harbour Master, and a man of the same politics, Clerk to the Board. Contrast it also with the course of the Town Commissioners, all of whom are whigs. They have the appointment of the Town guard, and sixteen of the eighteen of those now acting under their appointment are Locofocos.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated "SOCIETY HILL, April 10.

I regret to inform you that a Fire occurred in this Village, yesterday afternoon, which destroyed the dwelling house of Mr. David Gregg, together with all his furniture, &c. &c. The fire took place in the cellar, and it is supposed to be the result of accident.

An Alligator was killed near Columbia a few days since measuring between eleven and twelve feet in length, said to be the largest ever killed in South Carolina. North Carolina can beat that. One was killed in the Cape Fear river below Wilmington twelve or fifteen years ago, which measured upwards of fourteen feet in length. From the stomach of the creature there was taken a lightwood knot more than a foot long and two or three inches in diameter. We saw the animal here.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

FROM THE LONDON PUNCH.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mr. Caudle has lent an Acquaintance the Family Umbrella.—Mrs. Caudle Lectures thereon.

"Ah! That's the third umbrella gone since Christmas. What were you to do? Why let him go home in the rain, to be sure. I'm very certain there was nothing about *him* that could spoil. Take cold, indeed! He doesn't look like one of the sort to take cold. Besides, he'd have better taken cold than take our only umbrella. Do you hear the rain, Mr. Caudle? I say, do you hear the rain? And, as I'm alive, if it isn't Saint Swithin's day! Do you hear it against the windows? Nonsense, you don't impose upon me. You can't be asleep with such a shower as that! Do you hear it, I say? Oh, you *do* hear it! Well, that's a pretty flood, I think, to last for six weeks; and no stirring all the time out of the house. Pooh! don't think me a fool, Mr. Caudle. Don't insult me. *He* return the umbrella? As if any body ever *did* return an umbrella. There—do you hear it? Worse and worse! Cats and dogs, and for six weeks—always six weeks. And no umbrella!

"I should like to know how the children are to go to school to-morrow. They shan't go through such weather, I'm determined. No: they shall stop at home and never learn anythin—the blessed creatures!—sooner than go and get wet. And when they grow up, I wonder who they'll have to thank for knowing nothing—who, indeed, but their father? People who can't feel for their own children ought never to be fathers.

"But I know why you lent the umbrella. Oh, yes; I know very well. I was going out to tea at dear mother's to-morrow,—you knew that; and you did it on purpose. Don't tell me; you hate me to go there, and take every mean advantage to hinder me. But don't you think it, Mr. Caudle. No, sir; if it comes down in buckets-full, I'll go all the more. No: and I won't have a cab! Where, you think the money's to come from? You've got nice high notions at that club of yours! A cab, indeed! Cost me sixteenpence at least—sixteenpence!—two-and-eightpence, for there's back again! Cabs, indeed! I should like to know who's to pay for 'em? *I* can't pay for 'em; and I'm sure you can't, if you go on as you do; throwing away your property, and beggaring your children—buying umbrellas!

"Do you hear the rain, Mr. Caudle? I say do you hear it? But I don't care—I'll go to mother's to-morrow; I will; and what's more, I'll walk every step of the way,—and you know that will give me my death. Don't call me a foolish woman—it's you that's the foolish man. You know I can't wear clogs; and with no umbrella, the wet's sure to give me a cold—it always does. But what do you care for that? Nothing at all. I may be laid up for what you care, as I dare say I shall—and a pretty doctor's bill there'll be. I hope there will! It will teach you to lend your umbrellas again. I shouldn't wonder if I caught my death, yes; and that's what you lent the umbrella for. Of course!

"Nice clothes, I shall get too, trapesing through weather like this. My gown and bonnet will be spoilt quite. Needn't I wear 'em then? Indeed, Mr. Caudle, I shall wear 'em. No, sir, I'm not going out a dowdy to please you or any body else. Gracious knows! it isn't often that I step over the threshold; indeed. I might as well be a slave at once,—better, I should say. But when I go out, Mr. Caudle, I choose to go out as a lady. Oh! that rain if it isn't enough to break in the windows.

"Ugh! I do look forward with dread for to-morrow! How I am to go to mother's I'm sure I can't tell. But if I die I'll do it. No, sir; I won't borrow an umbrella. No; and you shan't buy one. (With great emphasis) Mr. Caudle, if you bring home another umbrella, or none at all.

"Ha! and it was only last week I had a new nozzle put to that umbrella. I'm sure if I'd have known as much as I do now, it might have gone without one for me. Paying for new nozzles, for other people to laugh at you. Oh, it's all very well for you—you can go to sleep. You've no thought of your poor patient wife, and your dear children. You think of nothing but lending umbrellas!

"Men, indeed!—Calls themselves lords of the creation!—pretty lords, when they can't even take care of an umbrella!

"I know that walk to-morrow will be the death of me. But that's what you want—then you may go to your club, and do as you like—and then, nicely my poor dear children will be used—but then, sir, then you'll be happy. Oh, don't tell me! I know you will. Else you'd never have lent the umbrella!

"You have to go on Thursday about that summons; and, of course, you can't go. No, indeed, you *don't* go without the umbrella. You may lose the debt for what I care—it won't be so much as spoiling your clothes—better lose it: people deserve to lose debts who lend umbrellas!

"And I should like to know how I'm to go to mother's without the umbrella? Oh, don't tell me that I said I *would* go—that's nothing to do with it; nothing at all. She'll think I'm neglecting her, and the little money we were to have, we shan't have at all—because we've no umbrella.

"The children, too! Dear things! They'll be sopping wet: for they shan't stop at home—they shan't lose their learning; it's all their father will leave 'em I'm sure. But they *shall* go to school. Don't tell me I said they shouldn't; you are so aggravating, Caudle; you'd spoil the temper of an angel. They *shall* go to school; mark that. And if they get their death of cold, it's not my fault—*I* did'nt lend the umbrella."

"Here," says Caudle in his MS., "I fell asleep; and dreamt that the sky was turned into green calico, with whalebone ribs; that, in fact, the whole world revolved under a tremendous umbrella."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

At a Whig meeting of the citizens of Montgomery, at Lawrenceville, on Wednesday the 9th April, (it being Court week,) Dr. John H. Montgomery was appointed Chairman, and John A. Lilly and C. W. Wooley requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to report Resolutions to this meeting.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed Thos. Pemberton, Esq., Col. William Butler, George Allen, Esq., Nathan Crawford, and Wiley Scarbrough, Esq., said Committee,—who, after retiring a short time, reported, through Col. William Butler, the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

WHEREAS, our late Representative in Congress, EDMUND DEBERRY, Esq., has declared his intention to decline a re-election:

Resolved, That we have a lively sense of the services he has rendered to this District and the country, and that we tender to him our thanks for the faithfulness and ability with which he has discharged his duty as a member of Congress.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the wish of this meeting that JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., our late Governor, should be our Representative in the House of Representatives, and that he be desired to accept this nomination.

3. *Resolved*, That the citizens of the other Counties in this Congressional District be requested to consult together, and signify their concurrence with the above resolution, or to appoint Delegates to attend a Convention, at such time and place as may be agreed on, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Representatives from this District.

Which, on motion, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of S. H. Christian, Esq.,

Resolved, That, in the event there should be a Convention, as expressed in the 3d Resolution, that the Chairman be authorised to appoint five Delegates from each Captain's District in this County, to attend said Convention.

On motion of Thos. Pemberton, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Chairman be added to the list of Delegates who may be appointed to attend said Convention

On motion of Jas. C. Roper, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and forwarded to the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot, Southern Citizen, and Fayetteville Observer, with a request that they be published.

On motion of James C. Roper, Esq., the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JNO. H. MONTGOMERY, *Ch'n.*

JOHN A. LILLY, }
C. W. WOOLEY, } *Sec'ys.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

My dear Sir: I notice a proposition in your paper of the 10th inst., copied from the suggestions of the Greensborough Patriot and Southern Citizen, to hold a Convention of the Whigs of this District, at Asheborough, in May, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress. If there be any propriety in holding a Convention at all, for the purpose above named, I should think it quite questionable whether or not the venue proposed is a suitable one. Asheborough is the very worst place in the District. It is in the corner that would render it the least acceptable to Delegates, of any other place that could have been selected. Lawrenceville is the only eligible place that can be found; and it certainly is as easy for the Randolph Whigs to come to Lawrenceville, as it is for the Anson, Stanly, and Richmond Whigs: besides, it is much easier for the Randolph people to meet at Lawrenceville, than it is for the people of the counties above named to meet at Asheborough. The fact is, it will not do to think about Asheborough any longer. Richmond and Anson especially would not be half so well represented, as they would if the Convention were held at the place I have mentioned.

But, sir, I am one of those who believe very little in the virtue of these Conventions, improperly called meetings of the people. I have not known one that represented the wishes of the people, and I see no necessity for such a thing in this District. If there were any division in politics—such a division as with the absence of a Convention would endanger the success of a Whig candidate—as a matter of policy I should be decidedly in favor of such an action; but when we are almost unanimous—when our strength can withstand any opposition arising from a number of candidates, not exceeding five—there is no danger to be apprehended. At the last election there was opposition, and did it effect any detriment to the Whig cause? Did it engender any alienation of feeling from the principles of the Whig party? No, sir. We gave as large a majority for Clay as ever the District gave for any body. It is all humbug to talk of division in the ranks jeoparding the success of our cause!

If these Conventions assemble, as it is asserted, for the purpose of selecting the most available candidate for getting the voice of the people, expressed in Convention, why do they not let the people, at the ballot-box, make this selection? Is it not presumable that their voice will be more clearly and decidedly declared by this means than any other? Assuredly it is. There is no need, then, of a Convention at all, if this be the object contemplated.

But, sir, I have other objections to urge, why this Convention should not meet. I have no idea that there is a particle of either Democracy or Republicanism in any mode of election, when a Convention forestalls the action of the people. A meeting takes place in Guilford, and the Chairman has it in his power to appoint Delegates, all expressing his own sentiments in relation to a candidate. So in Anson, Richmond, Davidson, and the other counties; and thus the *seven* Chairmen of all the counties can elect a Representative to Congress. A Convention cannot, how well organized soever it may be, act with any certainty in getting the opinions of the people and expressing them, because it cannot know them in any other way than by the ballot-box.

Again: There is no objection on the part of the people to vote for the nominee. If there is none, and every man is left to support that man whom his discretion may lead him to choose, of what use is a Convention? There will be opposition any way you can fix it, and hence the dispensing power of a Convention will be nugatory. I regard it as a matter of certainty that, Convention or no Convention, there will be a plurality of Whig candidates in this District. I believe that, so far as the number of candidates is concerned, the meeting proposed would be inoperative; and if this be the case, the Convention would be useless—and that it is the opinion of every man in the District, who knows or has thought any thing about the prominent men in it, I entertain no doubt. There may be some, however, who believe so thoroughly in the acquiescing disposition of mankind, and who regard Conventions as powerful coercives and settlers of all party differences, who may be disposed to think that there will be no objection raised to the Conventional nomination. But I cannot but think opposition certain, unless John M. Morehead is the nominee. I have no idea, however, that he would consent to come before the people.

Besides, sir, these Conventions are the greatest theatres for personal intrigue that we have in our country. We all know of cases when an unavailable and unworthy man has, through the aid of a Convention, procured for himself the nomination, and thereby defeated the success of his party. Men dislike to go *against* the choice of a Convention, even if they do not go for it; and in our District that reason may send a poor Representative to Congress. For my own part, I am decidedly opposed to a Convention in this District, and I shall regard myself under no obligations, either moral or political, to sustain the nominee. If I do not think him the best, I will not vote for him, and there are hundreds of others who will do the same. However, let matters turn out as they may, I trust that a faithful, honorable and talented man will have the honor to hail from the Thermopylæ Whig District in the United States. Let us have an agent worthy of his principal, and who will do his best to promote the interests of his constituents, and of the whole people of the Union.

PROCUL ISTE.

Richmond County, April 12, 1845.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE RASH WISH.

Flora Stuart was the only daughter of a poor, but pious Clergyman, of the Island of Jura, Scotland. In her fourth year she had the misfortune to lose her mother, and in her twelfth, B—— Parish was deprived, by death, of its pious pastor, and Flora of her much loved father. He died tranquil and happy, committing his departing spirit to its God, and Flora to the pious care of Donald Graham, between whom and the Pastor a warm and intimate friendship had subsisted for many years. Flora bore the stroke with truly christian fortitude and resignation. She was a sweet and a perfect child of nature; innocent simplicity and childish confidence were the prominent traits of her character. Under her father's personal teaching, she had advanced rapidly in the attainment of useful knowledge, and by him had been taught, in imitation of her sainted mother, to breathe upon the flute, and make it speak in softened cadences the language of the soul. And if the graces of her mind were lovely, equally so were those of her person. To a perfect symmetry in every part, there was added a grace and ease of movement, a dignity of walk, which caused her to be familiarly called "Jura's Queen." The traits of her character, "innocence and trust," were legibly written in her face. It was such a face as gains upon the soul at every sight, and when once firmly fixed, death and death only can unloose its hold, or plant a rival near. To the Laird's house we must follow the orphan Flora, who received from him, and *another member of his family*, a friendly welcome. He was a good kind hearted man, who had spent the meridian of his life in "stubborn bachelorhood," and might have descended to his grave unpitied and unwept by any loving spouse, unless advances had been made to him by the Laird of Jura, in behalf of his haughty and aristocratic sister.

In due time, however, every arrangement was made between the parties to the "holy traffic," and Mary Cameron became the wife of Donald Graham. One child, Hector, was the fruit of this union, and he inherited all the noble daring of his mother, tempered and restrained by the less showy but more substantial virtues of his father. Hector was just three years older than Flora, and he it was who was the member of his father's family who tendered Flora on her arrival at Ballangarroch a truly Scotch welcome. About the time of Flora's arrival at Ballangarroch, whole families were leaving Jura, and settling on the Cape Fear River in North Carolina. About that time (from 1755 to '65,) Baliol kept a vessel constantly plying between Scotland and Wilmington; he himself settled on the Cape Fear, in this county, on an estate which still retains his name.—But it never entered the head of old Donald Graham, that he should leave his beloved Ballangarroch, and the graves of his fathers, to find one on a foreign shore. But his wife had determined otherwise, and he having learned by sad experience,

"That man's a fool who by force of skill,
Attempts to stem the current of a woman's will;
For if she will, she will, you may depend on it,
But if she won't, she won't, and that's an end on it."

So he quietly acquiesced in the arrangement, "packed up his all," and in 1758 or '9 settled literally *on Cross Creek*, opposite where the streams crossed, on the Eastern brow of the hill, close by where now stands a small holly. There he almost learned to forget his beloved Jura, and had been heard to exclaim, as he beheld the sun sinking beneath the horizon from that picturesque and romantic spot, "the sun sets not thus at Ballangarroch; there were no trees decked in gold reflecting their borrowed lustre upon crossing streams." But, alas! the joys of earth pass away, and just as the old Laird had learned to love his new home, he was called to the enjoyment of a better in a world of bliss.

His death was a severe and bitter blow to the happiness of Hector and Flora, the former of whom had just reached his twenty-first year, and Flora was just three years his junior. Four years had they roamed in wild and unrestrained pleasure on the banks of Cross Creek, and every spot along its margin had become to them hallowed and consecrated ground. There he had pulled for Flora the jessamine, the ivy, and honeysuckle, with a thousand other wild flowers that then adorned "the flower-clad glen." There they had formed crowns and wreaths, and with his own hands, with no maids in attendance, no human beings for his audience, he had crowned her "Queen of Cross Creek." But more than this. On the summit of the little hill or hillock, on the Eastern bank of the creek, immediately in front of St. Mary's bridge, as it is crossed from Cross Creek Cemetery, he vowed in all the constancy of his nature, she was Queen and Empress of his soul, and she in maiden simplicity and truth, acknowledged him to be her King. Thus stood matters, when like a thunderbolt the Laird's death waked them from a dream of bliss, to experience the cruelties of a stern, proud, hard-hearted woman. Hector revealed to his mother the position he sustained to the gentle Flora, and his mother instantly expelled her from the house; but the orphan in distress was kindly received and entertained by the hospitable Highlanders, then the only inhabitants of the place. The old lady tried to prevail on Hector to return to his native land, and marry some one more worthy of his adoration. But Hector was true to the trust reposed in him by a gentle and confiding heart, and replied that he would never wed other than Flora, his affianced bride, which so incensed his mother, that she exclaimed in tones of insulted dignity and distress, "She would sooner see him brought home a corpse, than married to the beggar Flora." It was enough; the last link that bound his affections to his mother, was severed by this rash wish. He left the house, experiencing more anguish of soul than he had felt in his previous life. He wandered on, he knew not and cared not where, for he heard nothing but the rash wish ringing in his ears: but led by instinct to the "trysting place," he found Flora on the very spot, where but a short time before, they had mutually pledged themselves to love but one another. Their vows were again renewed, and as the sun's last rays ceased to reflect on the foliage around them, he conducted Flora to a friend's house, at which they were to be married on that night week. On the following morning, Hector, in company with Dugald McKay, were in full chase in pursuit of a deer. As he passed the *doubly* consecrated spot, he stepped aside, he knew not for what—but, *fatal step*, he slipped and fell, and the contents of his rifle entered his right side. The report of his rifle soon brought his companion to the spot, where he found Hector weltering in his own blood. He staunched the wound, procured assistance, and had him carried home. His mother met him bathed in tears, and to her anxious inquiries he replied, "Mother, your wish is nearly verified, send for Flora, that she may see me die." But Flora needed not to be sent for; she had heard of the calamity, and came as if upon the wings of the wind, to soothe his last moments and minister to his wants. Even then the hard-hearted woman tried to have her turned from the house; but there was none would execute her commands, and Flora remained seated by his side, until the sun of her happiness set upon earth forever, and her more than brother was numbered with the dead. His dying request was to be buried on the spot where he had wooed and won his Flora's heart. On the following day, Flora saw his remains consigned to the silent tomb. No tears suffused her cheek: *the fires of the heart drank them up*. She reached home, sought her pillow, and the night on which she was to have been married, she resigned her gentle spirit to the Lord, having previously exacted a promise from her friends, that her body would be laid by the side of her Lover's: and whispered in broken accents, that this was her wedding night; that it could not be witnessed on earth, but that Angels hovered round her pillow, to waft far hence her spirit, to be united to Hector's in Heaven.

Gentle reader! (should I ever have one,) my plain unvarnished tale is finished. But should you ever cross from Cross Creek Cemetery, by St. Mary's Bridge, to Woodstock Lawn, or drop a tear upon the "*Lover's Couch*," pardon the error of a proud rash mother, who has doubtless long since expiated, by a life of suffering and distress, or a cruel death, "The Rash Wish." For on a voyage from here to Scotland, the vessel in which she sailed was attacked by pirates, and she in all probability carried to one of their "blood stained dens."

WILL'M McCLELLAND.

A Loco Foco asks, "what do you Whigs make such a *fuss* about Mr. Clay for? When Mr. Van Buren was defeated, we did not care any thing about *him*. See *the difference*." EXACTLY.—*That is just the difference*. The commentary is sufficient for the text.—*Alex. Gaz.*

On Dit.—That Robert Tyler, Esq. has in the press, "The Road to Oblivion," a family drama in four acts, dedicated to Despair, and illustrated with an *out-side view* of the White House.—*Cresent City.*

Georgia Castor Oil.—With a prudent foresight, worthy of imitation in this State, the planters of Georgia are directing their attention to other articles of agriculture besides cotton, which has become a drug upon the markets of the world. By a letter published in the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal for April, we learn that a Mr. Joshua Willis, of Troup County, Ga., has abandoned the cultivation of *Cotton*, and most successfully commenced the growth of the *Palma Christa*, or Castor Oil Plant. During the past year he manufactured about 1500 gallons of oil, which he disposed of to the druggists and physicians of Columbus and its vicinity. It is said to yield a handsome profit on the labor employed.

Why cannot some of our South Carolina planters try it? The plant will grow luxuriantly on our poorest lands, and the machinery necessary to express the oil can be procured, we learn, on very reasonable terms.

Columbia Chronicle.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,

HAY STREET, nearly opposite their Old Stand,

HAVE now on hand, received by Steamers Henrietta, Cotton Plant and Wm. B. Meares, and will receive by arrivals daily expected, their usual Large and General Assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, on such terms as will present to purchasers great inducements. Their Stock having been laid in by one of the firm residing at the North, their regular customers and strangers are respectfully invited to give their extensive and well selected assortment an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they intend not to be undersold in this market, and feel assured that they can sell upon terms that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Their Stock consists in part as follows:—Pen and Pocket Knives; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Shoe and Butcher Knives; Spring, Cast and German Steel; Panel, Hand and Ripping Saws; Brass and Iron-back Saws; Compass Saws; Billet, Frame, Cross-cut and Mill Saws; Sheffield Braces and Bitts; Scotch Braces; Patent Saw Sets; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Flat, Round, Square, Half-round and Three-square, Rough, Bastard, Second-Cut and Smooth Files, assorted sizes, 3 to 15 inches; Wood and Horse Rasps; Cast and German Steel Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges; Turning Chisels and Gouges; Hollow Augers and Bitts for Spokes and Fellows, ⅜ to 1 inch; Patent, Concave common and Single Twist Patent Screw Augers, ¼ inch to 2½ inches; Cast Steel Plain and Lip Auger Bitts, assorted, ¼ to ⅞; Centre and Pod Bitts; Cast Steel single and double Plane Irons, warranted quality; Drawing Knives and Spoke Shaves; Cast and German Steel Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Trace, Fifth, Log, Halter and Stage Trace Chains; Cast Steel and Japanned Hoes, No. 000 to 4; German, English and American Scythes; Stanley's American Knob Locks; Mortice Locks; Carpenters' and Scotch Spring Rim Knob Locks; Norfolk Plain, Bolted and Flush Latches and Door Handles; Stanley's Young's Patent Anity Fine and Fancy Plate Stock Locks; Pad, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet, Drawer, Desk and Trunk Locks; Horse Locks and Police Handcuffs; James's and American Wood Screws, assorted, ¼ to 3 inches; Bench and Bed Screws; Bed Keys; Curry Combs; Long and Short Handle Frying Pans; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Iron Mortars and Pestles; Tinned Iron Tea, Table and Basting Spoons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges, Raising and Parliament Hinges; Chest, Table, H. L. and Wrought Hooks and Hinges; Hooks and Staples; Hasps and Staples; Common and Patent Spiral Window Springs; Patent Blind and Shutter Fastenings; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Brass and Iron-head Shovels and Tongs; Saddlers' Sewing and Pegging Awls and Hafts; Wrought and Horse-shoe Nails; Cut Nails; Brads and Spikes, 4 to 6 inches; Steel-faced Mouse-hole Anvils, Sledges and Hammers; Common Spring and Cotter Key'd Vises; Smith's Bellows, 24 to 48 inches; Bellows Nails and Pipes; Sheep Shears, Reap Hooks and Cutting Knives; Flint and Percussion Gun Locks; Split and Rib'd Percussion Caps; Gun and Blacksmiths' Screw Plates; Scale Beams and Patent Balances; Rogers' Steelyards and Salter's Spring Balances; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights.

Their Stock of English Goods being as extensive as any previous Season, they are enabled to offer to their customers an unusual variety. They are also receiving from the Manufacturers a full assortment of AMERICAN HARDWARE, such as Tacks, Sprigs and Sparables; Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills; Brass, Iron and Hair Seives; Wire Cloth for Mill Screens, all sizes; Ground, Cart and Wagon Boxes; Tailors' Geese and Flat Irons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Broad and Hand Axes; Bench, Shingling, Lathing and Claw Hatchets. With a full assortment of Carpenters' Tools; Moulding and Bench Planes; Trying and Steel Squares; Dickinson's and Russell's Cast Steel Morticing Chisels; with a full assortment of Builders' Materials. Also, Painters' Materials,—White, Red and Black Lead, dry and in Oil, (all qualities;) Litharge, Umber, Ochre, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown; Extra Coach-body, Copal, Japan, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Grainers and Dusters; with every article required by the Trade. Also, Saddlery, Hardware and Coach Makers' Materials, consisting in part of Bridle Bits; Stirrups; Buckles; Plush, Hog, Lining and Pad Skins; Skirting, Bridle, Harness and Patent Leather; Common, English, Columbian, Spanish, Side and Gig Saddle Trees; Elliptic Springs and Axles; Folding and Sliding Steps; Lamps and Dash Irons; Dash Leather and India Rubber Cloth; Brass and Plated Knobs and Hub Bands; Seaming, Pasting and Broad Laces and Tufts; &c. &c.

With a very general assortment of GROCERIES, which have been purchased on as good terms as can be effected. They are therefore prepared and determined to sell LOW. Their customers and Merchants generally are respectfully solicited to examine their Stock and Prices, as no pains shall be spared to render every satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1845. 5tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1845.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

THIS DISTRICT.—The Locofoco Convention held at Barclaysville, in this County, on Friday last, selected JAMES C. DOBBIN, Esq. of this County, as their Candidate for Congress in this District. The choice was made, we are told, on the 20th balloting, and was finally unanimous, though in the course of the previous ballotings, others had run frequently and materially ahead of Mr. D. Among those who were voted for, we have heard the names of Dr. Cameron and David Reid of this place, Perrin Busbee and Jas. B. Shepard of Raleigh, and J. J. Jackson of Chatham. Mr. Busbee at one time received a *majority* of the votes, (the counties voting in proportion to their representation in the Legislature,) but the *two-thirds rule* having been established, in imitation of the Baltimore Convention, Mr. B. was not nominated, and further ballotings were had until Mr. Dobbin obtained the requisite vote.

We are glad that the nomination has fallen upon Mr. Dobbin, who is essentially a *gentleman*, and, if elected, will, apart from his politics, (which in our opinion are all wrong,) do no discredit to the District and the State. We hope that the Whigs will, however, buckle on their armour and make the most vigorous effort to beat him, and to send a gentleman of as good personal character, and better political views. We have many such. Among them, a writer in the Raleigh Register names GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., who fully deserves the high commendation bestowed on him.

THE EDENTON DISTRICT.—The Whigs of this glorious District of the old North State, says the Norfolk Herald, lately represented in Congress by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, assembled by their Delegates in Convention at Edenton, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Charles R. Kinney, Esq. of Pasquotank, was appointed Chairman of the Convention, and Richard Grecey, Secretary. After the usual routine of proceedings, the name of WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie, was presented to the Convention, and he received the unanimous vote of that body as the nominee of the Whig party in the District. Mr. Cherry being in town, was informed of his nomination by a committee appointed to call on him, when he forthwith appeared before the Convention, and in a vigorous and eloquent speech made known his acceptance of the high honor conferred on him by the Whigs of the District, and pledged himself to use his best exertions in their cause. It is conceded on all hands that a more judicious nomination could not have been made, or desired. Mr. Cherry is a man of fine natural talents—active, energetic, persevering, and withal, exceedingly popular. He will ably represent his district and the interests of the people of his State. We entertain not a doubt of his election by a triumphant majority.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The Locofoco Convention in this District was held at Washington on the 12th inst., and its choice fell on Henry S. Clark, Esq., of Beaufort, as the candidate for Congress—to the bitter disappointment, undoubtedly, of two other patriots who were intent on "serving the people" in that capacity, viz: Arch'd Arrington, the late member, and Henry I. Toole. Clark received the votes of Beaufort, Pitt, Greene, Craven, and Carteret; Toole was the choice of Edgecombe, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington. And poor Arrington got the vote of his own county of Nash alone. Clark belongs, we believe, to the Chivalry wing of the party, and is said to be a man of talents.

Mr. Toole, we understand from the Newbernian, made a speech after the Convention adjourned, and declared himself a candidate, notwithstanding the nomination of Clark. His friends assert that the nomination was obtained by unfair means. Very likely.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Col. David S. Reid, the late member, has been nominated by meetings in Caswell, Ashe, and Stokes counties, as the Locofoco candidate in this District. Messrs. Kerr, Poindexter, McMillan and Slaober, are spoken of by the Whigs.

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN.—Blair and Rives have actually sold the Globe establishment to Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss, who are to publish the paper under a new name, and to be *the* Organ of Mr. Polk's Administration. Mr. Ritchie, who is to be the Editor, is well known as the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, in which character he has wielded the State of Virginia for some 30 or 40 years past. He is a man of better talents, better temper, and better character, than Blair; but it is doubted whether he will succeed as well in his new station as in his old. The very lack of Blair's ruffianism, will be an obstacle in the way of his pleasing the party in most parts of the country. And as to pecuniary rewards, Mr. Ritchie has failed to realize them with the immense business he has done in Richmond, and it is scarcely possible that he will be as successful as Blair & Rives, at Washington. The opportunities for what are familiarly called at Washington "the pickings and stealings," will not be so great hereafter, and Mr. Ritchie will not be so ready to avail himself of them. The price paid for the office is said to be about $60,000.

In announcing their retirement, Messrs. Blair & Rives intimate that it is owing to their unpopularity with a portion of the party, and their belief that Mr. Ritchie has "not offended any portion of those whose adhesion to the party is necessary to its safety and success."

Mr. Ritchie will have a violent opposition from Ex-Parson Fisk, who has bought the Madisonian, and will contest the prize of the public printing, and the honor of being looked to as *the* Organ. We expect to see a hard fight between them.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The early Wheat in the upper counties of this State, we are sorry to say, has been almost entirely blasted by frost and drought, and it is feared that the late Wheat has not escaped injury. This is a sad blow to the farming interest, which had already been depressed by low prices and cheerless prospects.

The long-continued and distressing drought which we have experienced, was relieved on Friday last by a fine rain, which we hope extended to a great distance. The woods in many parts of this and other States have been on fire in consequence of the drought, and much property, houses, fences, &c. have been destroyed.

We do not altogether agree in the views of our respected Correspondent, "*Procul Iste*," but he is entitled to be heard, and we very cheerfully insert his communication.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The Great Western Steamer arrived at New York on Wednesday last, with English papers to the 29th of March.

The news of the passage by Congress of the resolutions for the Annexation of Texas, had created considerable sensation in England, and also the paragraph of President Polk's Inaugural Address relating to Oregon, all of which are denounced with much bitterness in the papers. They intimate a desire to retaliate by purchasing Cuba from Spain.

The bill repealing the duty on cotton has passed.

Cotton has declined just about to the extent of the reduction of duty, and the market was heavy from an enlarged impression about new crops.

The new Tariff, as brought forward by Sir Robert Peel, had gone into operation. The only change from what he proposed, was some slight alteration in the standard for sugars.

Mr. Barnum and the renowned General Tom Thumb were in Paris and had visited Louis Phillippe and the Royal Family at the Tuileries, where their reception had been in the highest degree flattering and enthusiastic. The little general had been loaded with valuable presents by the King, the Queen, the Princess Adelaide and the Royal household. The King and Queen both taking him into their arms and kissing him. He was making a great flourish every day through the Champ de Elysses in his lilliputian carriage.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, March 29.

The abolition of the duty on Cotton is an important event in the history of the trade, and that it is so regarded is evidenced in the present price of the staple, not less than in the exertions which the manufacturers made to obtain the long-looked-for remission from the powers above.

The brisk demand for Cotton noticed in our Circular of the 3d instant, continued on the two following days with increased activity, and at the close of the week which ended on the 7th inst., the quotations for fair were further advanced ⅛d per lb., but the market then took a turn the other way, and has since been heavy and declining, particularly so since the 17th instant, when the Boston steamer of the 1st instant arrived, and prices are now fully ⅛d lower than on the 3d instant. This is ascribed mainly to the accounts of the greatly increased receipts into the American ports, and increased estimates of the crop; and it may also in some degree arise from a slight check in the Manchester trade, and rather less favorable accounts from the Eastern markets; though the trade of the spinners is still highly profitable. The duty on Cotton being now abolished, the quotations are given accordingly, and for Upland they are 3¼ a 1⅛; fair 4⅛; Mobile 3¼ a 5; fair 4⅛; Orleans 3¼ a 6; fair 4⅛; and Tennessee and Alabama 3 a 4⅛ per lb. As the importer is no longer subject to duty, those prices are to him ⅛d to ¼d per lb. better than at the lowest point of the market the three first days of December last, while the cost to the consumer is only ⅛d to ¼ more than at that depressed period. The business for the week ended 7th instant, was 71,520 bales; for that ended 14th inst., 53,700 bales; 20th inst., 18,950 bales; and for the week ended this evening they have been 28,320 bales. In the three first weeks 58,000 bales changed hands on speculation, but this week little or nothing has been done by speculators. The stock in this port is now about 808,000 bales, against 625,000 at the same period last year; the stock of American is about 574,000 or 148,000 more than it then was. As there is a strong probability that the Government may shortly dispense with the weighing of cotton upon landing it is very important that the contracts for freight should in future be upon the shipping or invoice weights, and so expressed in the bills of lading.

As to the effect of the news on the Cotton market in New York, the Express says: "The Cotton Market begins to assume a more established character. Prior to, and for a few days after, the arrival of the steamer, there was a suspension of sales. Operators were waiting the result of the news. The effect is now known; holders have acceded to a decline of ¼ of a cent all round, and purchasers begin to buy freely. The demand, however, appears mostly for the north of Europe. The English orders do not come into the market freely."

TEXAS.—We have been grievously pained to learn that our "course" on this question has been one of enormous guilt. Not very well versed in the Law, and having by us no sapient councillor to inspect our proofs and warn us against dangerous errors, we have, it seems, unwittingly been guilty of—we tremble as we utter the fatal word—of Treason. Ay! "'tis true, 'tis pity—pity 'tis, 'tis true;" but the Jeffersonian has judged us, the Standard, and last and least the Carolinian, have confirmed the judgment, and we stand condemned with only the privilege of saying aught that we can by way of extenuation. The charge under which we stand convicted, is that of advising Mexico to make war on the United States. Yes! if war, with its awful horrors, its carnage, and its merciless fury, visits our native land, the deed is *ours*. We shall have let slip the dogs of war,—Bellona shall have waked at *our* bidding,—upon our heads will be the blood spilled. Now this is terrible, the guilt is awful, but it comes more terribly upon us in that we have discovered our crime in a single instant. We were dreaming quietly in a state of false security: humble, almost insignificant, we calmly enjoyed the ease of irresponsibility. If it is not ours to guide the state, to fill a space in the world's eye, it also cannot be ours, we thought, to greatly sin against our country. Thousands of penniless bankrupts will never denounce us as the author of their ruin—the starving families of persecuted public servants will never invoke Heaven's vengeance against us. And yet, while thus pluming ourselves upon our innocence, we have been traitors! We can scarcely conceive this, and yet how can we doubt it? Doth not the Jeffersonian say this? Hath not Wm. W. Holden affirmed it? And even if such authorities were to be doubted, doubtless there was also had the "legal opinion" of a man who in "a city famed for legal learning obtained in a *few months* a *thorough knowledge* of the principles of Law, which take most persons some years:" a man too, who could even "answer satisfactorily" every question that the Justices of the Supreme Court could put. We confess we must fain submit "to these Daniels come to judgment."

Our ignorance must plead in our behalf; we had underrated ourselves. We knew not that our words were fraught with such consequences. But Mexico, it seems, anxiously awaited our opinion. That war-stricken land paused amid the turmoils of revolution and internal warfare, to listen to us. An august President, grave Senators, and profound Statesmen, halting in suspense, were to kindle into flaming wrath, when we justified them, and flinging away the shield, breathe only fire and slaughter. Surely we are of those that "have greatness thrust upon them." We have been all along slumbering in utter unconsciousness of the influence we possessed, and knew not how circumspectly we ought to speak.—We humbly assure the Standard that the "head and front of our offending hath this extent—no more." We did not mean, upon our most solemn asseverations, to advise Mexico—we knew not that she listened. And if it be not too late, if the discolored waters of the Gulf beat not yet against their shores all blood-stained, we implore the successors of the Montezumas to forbear. Will not the Standard join in our petitions? Will he not plead with us and for us? Doubtless if Mexico listened to *us, his* voice will be most potent. He can calm the angry waters of strife, and relieve us from our anxious apprehensions. 'Twill be merciful to us—and thrice blessed is the quality of mercy—and it will be patriotic.

Under the rose, we will suggest to him besides, that it will be a master stroke of policy. People talk about a Mr. William W. Holden in a very ugly manner hereabouts. There are naughty folks that even accuse *him* of this very crime of treason,—treason to his friends, his benefactors, his party. They charge him with having bartered his conscience for filthy lucre; of suddenly crossing over to the enemy in the broad daylight, and belying his whole past life.

Even good Democrats in this vicinage quietly admit these charges, and we must frankly tell our august accuser and judge, that no man of any party here regards or respects him. Those he acts with constantly fear him—they know not how soon in the very thickest of the fight he might turn his weapons; while the uncharitable Whigs actually loathe him, as being diseased with a vile moral leprosy, that has not left a single virtue unconsumed amid his thousand meannesses and vices. If he won't plead for us, he had better compromise and drop the subject. People here smile very strangely when he talks of treachery. Doubtless he is a wronged man and his enemies will live to regret their injustice; but in perfect kindness and sincerity we advise him to leave all the "treachery" cases to his associate counsel, or his gentle and tender nature will be deeply wounded. We must confess that our friends are sometimes sadly lacking in the urbanity and mild forbearance that illustrate and adorn his department.

Taking it for granted that our confidential suggestions will prevail, and that a "nolle prosequi" will be entered, we bid the Standard a grateful and affectionate adieu for the present.

WAR RUMORS.—The money market in New York was a good deal excited a few days ago by a rumor of a declaration of War by Mexico against the U. States. There was, however, no foundation for it. At the latest dates from Mexico, the action of our Congress on the subject of Annexation, had only just become known, as the following accounts show:—

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the schooner Water Witch last evening, which left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., we have received our files from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the day of the sailing of the schooner.

The schooner Fanny, from this port, had arrived at Vera Cruz with the intelligence of the passage of the measure of Annexation by the United States Congress. The news was received coldly by most of the inhabitants of that seaport, but there was some blustering and talk about war on the part of a portion of the population, which all sane men supposed would soon subside.

On the day prior to the sailing of the Water Witch, the British man of war Eurydice set sail for Galveston, with despatches just received from the city of Mexico, for the British Minister in Texas. The purport of the documents had not transpired, but it was rumored, and generally credited, that they contained a complete recognition on the part of Mexico of the independence of Texas, upon the condition that she rejected the proposed Annexation to the United States.

Santa Anna still remained a prisoner at the Castle of Perote.

The Mexican Government had received intelligence of the passage of the Annexation resolutions by both houses of Congress, but they had no official notice that President Tyler had given his assent to them. However, they entertained little doubt of their receiving his approval. Our files from the capitol are not so late as due, but we infer that the Government was really in possession of the latest intelligence, and that the departure of the British vessel of war for Galveston was consequent upon the information.

On the 21st of March, the Chamber of Deputies took into consideration the subject of the Annexation of Texas. Resolutions were introduced, and warmly supported, for declaring the provisions of the Treaty of 1831 (ratified in 1832) at an end; for closing the ports of Mexico against all vessels of the United States, and prohibiting the introduction of our manufactures; and, finally that no proposition from our Government for the restoration of friendly relations should be listened to, save upon the condition that the United States should renounce altogether the plan of annexation.

MR. MANGUM.—Among the names of those Senators mentioned as having declined to receive pay for mileage at the late Extra Session of the Senate, we are glad to find that of our distinguished Senator the Hon. Willie P. Mangum. The others mentioned are Messrs. Webster, Benton, Crittenden, Evans, and Woodbury.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—We regret to hear that a large quantity of Turpentine, Timber, &c. have been destroyed by fire in Sampson County during the late distressing drought. One individual, Mr. George McKay, lost 300 bbls. of Turpentine. Another lost 100 bbls. and a quantity of Timber. Fences, also, were destroyed. Indeed, the woods have been so dry, that a spark would set them on fire, and scarcely any effort was sufficient to subdue the destroying element after it once got under way.

FIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.—A letter in the Charleston Courier says that this fire has been raging for 12 days, destroying thousands of cattle and other stock, and immense quantities of shingles and staves. A number of runaway negroes, who have been in the Swamp for years, have been forced to return to their masters, to escape the flames; and one man and his wife, who ranaway 26 years ago, having then one child, returned to their master, 7 miles from Suffolk, Va., *accompanied by fifteen healthy children*, 14 of whom were born in the Swamp. Many bears, and other wild animals, have been seen since the fire broke out.

THE PITTSBURG FIRE.—We have copied a full account of this terrible disaster, which exceeds any thing that has ever happened in this country, except the great fire in New York in 1836. The loss is ascertained to be about three millions of dollars, of which perhaps half a million will be recovered from Insurance. Preparations are making, all over the country, to give the sufferers some pecuniary assistance. The Legislature of Pennsylvania promptly appropriated $50,000, and released the sufferers from the payment of taxes for four years. At Baltimore, the City Council appropriated $5,000, and the citizens held a public meeting to raise a subscription. At Philadelphia, New York, and other places, meetings have also been held to raise funds. May we not hope that this town, far as it is from the scene of the disaster, will contribute its mite, to show at least our sympathy with the unfortunate?

PROMPT PAYMENT.—The Georgia Insurance and Trust Company, which had a risk of $9,000 on the Stock of Goods of Messrs. J. H. & J. Martine, consumed by fire in this town some weeks ago, did not wait for the expiration of the contract time of payment, but as soon as the liability was fully ascertained, and the papers duly prepared, paid the full amount through their Agents here, Messrs. Stark & Pearce.

GREAT SALE OF COTTON.—A house in this town received, on Saturday last, account sales of North Carolina Cotton in New York, at 12½ and 14 cents! Unfortunately there was but little of it—only two bales. It was the Nankin Cotton, and was made, we believe, by a planter in Wayne county.—We mention the circumstance in the hope that our planters will extend the cultivation of that article.

POSTAGE.—The late law having regulated the amount of postage, after the 1st July next, by weight, instead of by number of sheets of paper, it will be necessary for every Postmaster to have balances to weigh letters. The Postmaster General has advertised for proposals to furnish 15,000 of the most approved patterns, which will suffice to supply every Postmaster with one.

GUILFORD COUNTY.—At a Whig meeting on the 15th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to attend the proposed Convention at Asheborough on the 7th May, viz:

John A. Gilmer, Lyndon Swaim, C. P. Mendenhall, Nathan Hunt, Walter Winbore, Frederic Fentress, J. M. Cunningham, William Reynolds, Madison D. Smith, Jesse Wheeler, Joab Hiatt, Thomas C. Worth.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

W. H. Stiles, of Georgia, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Court of Austria.

A. Dayezac, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Hague.

Mr. Elmore of S. C., it is stated, is appointed Minister to England, in place of Mr. Everett.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—Some of the Northern papers are already discussing the claims of Judge McLean of Ohio, to be the Whig Candidate for the Presidency in 1848. Too soon.

MR. WISE.—The Richmond Enquirer announces, evidently by authority, that Mr. Polk will not remove Mr. Wise from his place as Minister to Brazil—having "too much pride and magnanimity to use his high office against those between whom and himself there *were* pleasant personal relations."

The Whigs have carried the City elections in New Orleans, St. Louis, Mo., and have obtained increased majorities in several town elections in Ohio.

SINGULAR.—Two New York packet ships, one called the *England*, and the other the *United States*, which sailed from Liverpool some four or five months ago, have never been heard from, and are undoubtedly lost. They had on board several hundred emigrants. Superstitious people are disposed to dwell upon the simultaneous loss of two ships with such names.

The Virginia Elections take place to morrow.

Mr. McKay of North Carolina, is a candidate for re-election to Congress. During the late session of Congress, we copied from one of the Washington letters, (not in our own correspondence,) a statement as to a remark made use of by him, to the effect that it was a matter of surprise with him that there should be so few defaulters among the Whigs, and so many with his own party. The occasion of the remark was the exposed defalcation of Mr. McNulty, the Loco Foco Clerk of the House of Representatives. We are requested by the Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle, to state the authority for the remark of Mr. McKay. We are unable to refer to the precise authority, having copied it from one of our exchanges, but from a conversation we had with Mr. McKay, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, we understood him to admit, that though he had not said precisely what he was charged with saying, yet that he had expressed himself strongly as to the defaulters in his own party. The writer from Washington, should he see this, may remember the remark more correctly, and bring it home to the mind of the North Carolina Representative.

McKay appears, upon some occasion, to have been honest and candid enough to express himself with freedom against Loco Foco defaulters. We certainly should never have thought of making public any such privately expressed opinion. No opinion, however, was ever more correct than that, which being very injurious to his party, he appears to desire that he may not be responsible for giving utterance to. McKay knows enough of the transactions of the government, for twelve years past, to know that there have been twenty-five Loco Foco defaulters to every defaulting Whig. He can name them if he wishes, and if he cannot, we can.

Since the above was in type, we have seen Mr. McKay's paper, (the Wilmington Journal,) in which we find the following:

"He (Mr. McKay,) declares that he has never, in his official capacity, uttered any such sentiments, and has no recollection of using such expressions in his conversations with individuals; and feels certain that he never used the names of Curtis and Hoyt therein mentioned. He stated further that he saw Mr. Brooks, the *author*, in Washington, and asked him if he ever had any such conversation with him or in his presence, and Mr. B. answered him in the negative, and stated *that he obtained it from another* paper!"

Mr. McKay must either have deceived himself or his editor, in making the above statement. He well knew that Mr. Brooks was not the author, for he knew the letter was not his in which the statement appeared, and he also knew that *he* (Mr. B.,) could not obtain it from another paper, for he was in Washington when the statement was made in the New York Express. Moreover, nobody ever charged Mr. McKay with making the statement *officially*. We are not surprised, however, that the Loco Focos should feel sensitive about public defaulters.

New York Express.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.

By the arrival of the steamship Marmora, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 2d. The journals are chiefly occupied with the subject of annexation. Almost the only opponent to the measure is the editor of the Galveston Civilian, and by his own confession his opposition has lost him subscribers. We learn verbally that public sentiment upon annexation is nearly unanimous, and that a vote of seven-eighths are confidently expected.

A Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Galveston have put forth a voluminous address on the subject, in which all the arguments in favor of the proposition are stated with considerable force and ingenuity.

Our Government, says the Civilian of the 29th ult., at the last accounts, had received no notice of the passage of the annexation resolutions by the United States Congress, and had consequently taken no action upon them.

POSTSCRIPT.

ANSON COUNTY.—A meeting of the Whigs of this county was held on the 19th inst. to appoint Delegates to the proposed Convention at Asheborough. A resolution was passed proposing the name of John M. Morehead, Esq. to the favorable consideration of the Convention, and 25 Delegates were appointed to attend the same. The proceedings of the meeting came to hand too late for insertion this week; they shall appear in our next.

THE HALIFAX DISTRICT.—Hon. J. R. J. Daniel received the Loco Foco nomination for Congress, at Henderson, on Saturday. There were seven ballotings, before the nomination was made. Mr. Venable, of Granville, Mr. Smith, of Orange, and Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr. of the same county, were voted for. No Whig has yet been brought out in this District.

History of the State.—We regret to learn that no memorials of the History of the State, are likely to be procured from the Hon. F. X. Martin, of Louisiana. In reply to a Letter from Governor Graham, making application for any such documents as are mentioned in the Resolution of the last Session of the Legislature, he says: "Documents relative to that time, (the Revolution,) have not been collected by me."

Raleigh Register.

Corrections.—We have been informed since our last publication, that Mr. Mallett was not "removed" from the situation of Guager in the Custom House here, but had resigned.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Branch Mint.—We learn that the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at this place has received the specifications, &c., for erecting the Mint buildings, and that the contract has been taken by our townsman, Mr. H. C. Owens. We also learn that the buildings are to be in sufficient forwardness by the 1st of January next, to admit of a commencement of the operations of the Mint. This will be a source of gratification to many of our readers and the community generally.

Charlotte Journal.

We understand that the President has this day dismissed Lieut. Wm. Decatur Hurst from the navy. It had been ascertained that Lieut. Hurst, while employed as first lieutenant of the United States brig Truxton, on the coast of Africa, and exercising the duties of chief executive officer of that vessel, engaged in a duel with a midshipman under his command. It is said, and not denied, that Lieut. Hurst, on an intimation of an intention by Passed Midshipman Creighton to appeal, for some alleged wrong received from Lieut. Hurst, to higher authority, told that officer that such appeal was unnecessary, as he, Lieut. H., would give him personal satisfaction.

The President has seized the earliest opportunity to express, by the strongest action, his disapprobation of the course pursued by an officer, who should have set an example of discipline and subordination. It cannot be doubted, that, after due inquiry into the conduct of all the officers engaged in the duel, who are now absent on the African station, such further measures will be taken as are necessary to promote just discipline in the navy.—*Globe.*

Presence of Mind.—The wife of the Sheriff of Pittsburg, by her promptness, presence of mind and energy saved the jail, and it is thought, the Court-house, from being destroyed during the recent conflagration. The Gazette says—Sheriff Travillo was absent, conveying a prisoner to the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, the Deputy was also absent on business, and when the fire got up into that neighborhood, Mrs. Travillo had the whole burden on her own shoulders. At the very height of the danger she called all the prisoners who were not in the cells to the grate, and by name let all the vagrants out. That done, she set them to work to carry water up to the top, and this only saved it, as the roof was on fire several times. The prisoners worked like good fellows. It is thus by the promptness of a lady, that, in all probability, near $300,000, besides human life, were saved.

The Pilot of the Swallow.—It is but two years since he ran the Swallow upon the beach near Newburgh, on a bright moonlight evening. After that he was discharged, but this Spring, the Swallow having changed hands, he again obtained the post of pilot on board of her.—*Catskill Messenger.*

A Conjugal Compliment.—"What's the matter, my dear?" said a kind wife to her husband, who had sat for half an hour with his face buried in his hands, and apparently in great tribulation.

"Oh, I don't know, I've felt like a fool all day."

"Well," returned the wife, consolingly, "I'm afraid you'll never feel any better; you look the very picture of what you feel!"

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 19, Henrietta Co's Lighter Nelson, and Flat Henry, with Goods for A. Graham, E. J. Lilly, E. J. Hale, John McArn, Mrs Shackelford, H. L. Myrover & Co., G. W. McDonald, Cook & Troy, Hall & Hall, Boon & Brocee, J. D. Williams, T. S. Lutterloh, D. & W. McLaurin, C. T. Haigh & Son, R. M. Orrell, and S. T. Hawley, of this place; and for J. M. Worth & Co., E. Belo, Murchison, Reid & Co., Leaman & Butner, Wiseman, Beal & Co., J. Hargrave, J. Watson & Co., A. H. Lindsey, J. W. Lindsey, C. M. Lines, and T. C. Phifol, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 22, Boat Nelson and Flat Henry, with Goods for sundry persons of this place.

Notice.

THE firm of STUART & McGARY having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims or being indebted to the concern, are requested to call as soon as possible at their old stand, and make settlement with

W. L. McGARY.

April 22, 1845. 55-3w

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE at Liberty Point is now open for the reception of Travellers. The Proprietor will use his best endeavors to render agreeable the sojourn of all who may give him a call.

JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1845. 54-4wi

MARRIED,

Near Warsaw, Duplin county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Conoley, Mr. O. L. FILLYAW, of Warsaw, to Miss JULIA G. MIDDLETON, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Middleton, of Duplin.

At the residence of Col. Moses Sanders, in Anson county, on the 20th inst., by Jas. M. Waddill, Esq., Mr. JAMES TICE to Miss CORNELIA ANN HANNAH, all of Anson.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 10th inst., after a brief illness, Dr. J. H. JEFFREYS. Also, on the 12th, of a Pulmonary disease, Mr. WILLIAM C. TUTON, a native of Belfast, Ireland, supposed to be about 50 years of age.

At his residence on Deep River, in the County of Chatham, on the 11th inst., Maj. ARCHELAUS CARLOSS, aged about 75.

In Hillborough, on the 16th instant, Mrs. ELIZA ESTES, at the advanced age of 96, for many years a Communicant of the Episcopal Church.

In Robeson county, on the 17th inst., EVANDER MOREHEAD, only son of William C. and Pamela Ann McNeill, aged 5 years and 6 months. In this mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, the afflicted parents are taught that a merciful God sometimes sees proper in his wisdom to lay the chastening rod with the greatest severity upon those who are most faithful in their endeavors to serve him aright. And now, broken and humbled, their only consolation is to look forward with lowly and confiding trust to that bright re-union which neither death nor disease shall ever interrupt. This infant was intelligent far above his years, and the sweetness of his temper was manifested in the patience and quietness with which he bore the long and painful sickness which terminated his life. He yielded back his spotless spirit to God who gave it,

"Pure as the falling flake of snow
Ere yet it reach the earth,
With not a stain of mortal life
Except his mortal birth." [*Com.*

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.—Schrs. Monsoon from Philadelphia, St. Pierre from Bermuda. 10.—Brig Trojan from New York; Schr. C. E. Thorn from New York. 12.—Brig Gardner H. Wright from Barbadoes; Schr. Ann from Guadaloupe. 14.—Schrs. E. S. Powell from New York, North Carolina from Philadelphia, Mogul from Matanzas. 15.—Schr. Jane Yates from Havana.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 23.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	6 a 7	No. 1,	
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	30 a 40
Butter,	12 a 15	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	6 a 9	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	4½ a 5	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles. F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Flour, new,	$5½ a $5¾	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Sack,	$2
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, 1 x,	$12½
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	26 a 28
Lime,	$2¼ a $2½	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Cotton has declined in this market; sales at 4½ to 5. No change in other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 16.

We report last sales of turpentine as follows: new Virgin dip at 3 dollars, old No. 1 soft at 2 53, hard at 1 50.

Tar has advanced to 1 30; demand good.

No change to note in timber; 5 to 6½ remains as the quotations for mill qualities.

No sales of lumber during the past week heard of. A lot of R. O. dressed hhd. Staves brought 12 dls. Shingles, fair quality, will bring about 1½ dls.

Produce of all kinds is scarce at market owing to the low state of the rivers.—*Chronicle.*

At Columbia, Cotton 5 to 6¾. At Columbus 4½ to 5¾. At Charleston 5 to 7. At New Orleans 5½ to 7¾. At Mobile 5¾ to 7¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,094,064, against 1,712,309 last year.

Town Meeting Called.

A PETITION, signed by a number of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, has been presented to the Magistrate of Police, requesting him to call a Public Meeting of the citizens of the said Town, to take into consideration the propriety and duty of contributing something to the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous Fire at Pittsburg, Pa.

In compliance with the said Petition, I hereby give public notice, that the said Meeting is called, to take place at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., and I do respectfully request all the citizens of the Town to attend the same.

THO. J. CURTIS,
Magistrate of Police, pro tem.

April 22, 1845.

FRESH *Spring Goods.*

THE Subscriber has received his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, embracing his *usual variety* of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.,

Which he is disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for *Cash* or good notes.

E. J. LILLY.

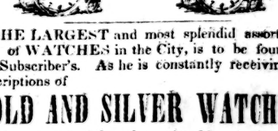
April 22, 1845. 55-8w

JOHNSTON'S Agricultural Chemistry; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebig; Barnes' Notes on the Gospel; with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

April 21, 1845.

WATCHES, *Watches and Jewelry!!*



THE LARGEST and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best Workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons; Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall street, New York.

Jan'y 24, 1845.—43-3mi (Up Stairs.)

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, ANDREW C. BENEDICT, FREDERICK W. FAVRE, JEREMIAH JOHNSON, JOHN SKILLMAN, SAM'L WILLETS, NICHOLAS WYCKOFF, ABR'M T. BOSKERCK, FRANCIS STEINMETZ, SAM'L H. CLAPP, JOHN LEGGETT, CHAS. O. HANDY, LEMUEL RICHARDSON.

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against FIRE in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars!

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

41 *CEDAR STREET,*

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Sept. 24, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.
July 26, 1844. 17tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

Jan'y 28, 1843. 39-1Y



EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 71tf

SIGN OF THE

BIG  **SHOE.**

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, two doors East of David Shaw's Confectionary. He has on hand a large assortment of **SHOES**, coarse and fine, made of the best materials, and by as good workmen as there are in Fayetteville.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all work, where the cash is paid on delivery of the article.

He returns his thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and hopes for a continuance of the public favor.

MENDING done as usual.

JOHN SILLBAN.
February 15, 1845. 48-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these incstimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his late purchases of seasonable Goods, from Philadelphia and New York, such as fine dress silks, alpacas, crape de-pe-rens, muslin-de-lains and fine prints, worsted and thibet shawls, silk scarfs, crape lace, (white, black and blue,) gymp and gymp cord, white and black dress goods, mourning crapes, extra fine hair pins, with a variety of head ornaments, long white party gloves, kid and beaver do.

Also, gentlemen's fine black and fancy cassimeres, fine black and blue cloths, best quality of coat trimmings, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually kept in dry goods stores, which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South-west corner of market square.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45tf

Also, 120 bags rio coffee,
10 hhds. molasses,
6 ditto sugar,
8 tons iron,

With nails, trace chains, hay forks, spades and shovels, pots, ovens, skillets and spades, indigo, madder, epsom salts, copperas, Collins' turpentine axes, cut broad iron, a fine assortment of saddles, cheap. Also, Little River osnaburgs and yarns always on hand at manufacturer's prices.

J. D. W.

COTTON YARNS.

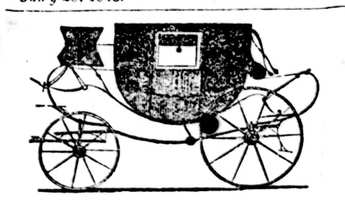
C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

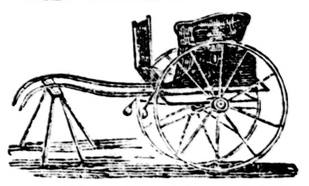
October 1, 1843. 42tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.
Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.
Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

Tri-weekly Stage Line

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2100** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.
Morren, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What ah amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.



NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims, will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
October 24, 1844. 30tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.,

No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES*, a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON* for *MACHINERY; BEST JUNIATA IRON*, assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES*, and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON*, all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43-16w

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine, Opium, Camphor, Tart. Emetic, Cantharides, Bals. Copaiva, Calomel, Pulv. Bark, Indigo, Quicksilver, G. Myrrh, Sarsaparilla, Elix. Vitriol, Ether, Tapioca, Uva Ursi, Cayenne Pepper, Camomile, James' Powder, Dover's Powder, Tamarinds, Carb. Ammon., Evans' Lancets, Spring Lancets, Sup. Carb. Soda, Tinc. Iron, Bals. Capsules, Gum Gamboge, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c

Castile Soap, London Mustard, Mustard Seed, Jamaica Ginger, Gum Assafœtida, Sugar of Lead, Isinglass, Blister Plaster, Blue Vitriol, Saleratus, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Gum Arabic, Sulphate Potash, Liquorice Root, Quicksilver, Alcohol, Seidlitz Powders, Sweet Oil, Cubebs, White Wax, Henry's Magnesia, Carb. Magnesia, Nux Vomica, Starch, Glue, Mace,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*
Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

NOTICE.

JUST received on consignment, the running works of two four horse Wagons. Also, one four horse Wagon, with cover, &c. complete, ready for the road. All of which are warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

Also for sale, two likely young MULES.

JAMES S. GRANT.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1845. 49tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.
Fayetteville ,N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 52-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1845.

John B. Kelly *vs.* Roderick Murchison.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick Murchison, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 50-6w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh Supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 49tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mills—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN.

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County;—to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON,
ARCH'D McLERAN,
ANGUS CAMERON, (Millwright)
JOHN C. McLAURIN, (Richmond County)
THOMAS C. SMITH, (Bladen County)
DANIEL McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the best Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Blanks for sale at this Office.